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## FIGHT IN WICOMICO RIVER.

The Baltimore American of Saturday evening published a letter from on board the U. S. steamer Reliance, giving an account of the killing of Captain T. M. Dungan and the capture of a boat's crew by the Confederates in Wicomico river. The letter says:

"While in Great Wicomico River, Northumberland county, Va., at two P. M. Friday, one of the boats was attacked by a large party of guerillas on shore, armed with rifles. We opened on them with shell from our 12 pounder rifle and with small arms, in the hope of driving them from the woods in which they were sheltered; but after firing a few rounds, Captain Thomas M. Dungan was shot through the right breast, completely severing the lung. The Captain of our pivot gun, Thos. Roberts, was also severely wounded in the arm and side.

Captain Dungan survived only about an hour. We continued shelling the woods, and kept up the fire with our Sharp's rifles until we succeeded in silencing their fire, the action having lasted about one hour and a half. Our force not being sufficient to admit of our landing and following up our advantage, we were compelled to turn down the river with the loss of our boat and crew, consisting of George W. Ayers (coxswain,) and four negro men, who have fallen into the hands of the enemy."

A dispatch from Sandy Hook, reports the capture of the bark Suliote by the Confederate steamer Tallahassee off Montauk Point. The Suliote was released on a bond for five thousand dollars, and was freighted by the Tallahassee with three hundred passengers from the ship Adriatic, the latter having been captured and burned. The pilot boat Bell was also taken and destroyed off Montauk Point on Friday last. Several other persons from vessels destroyed by the Tallahassee, were also put on board the Suliote. Numerous other vessels are reported to have been burned by the Tallahassee. All of the officers and crew of the vessels captured were paroled, and signed a document promising not take up arms against the Confederates until regularly exchanged.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 10th says:—"There seems to be little doubt that Grant is moving large bodies of his troops cautiously and quietly from our front. Where he is sending them we, of course, do not know, but they leave City Point in transports and go down the river. His steamers, loaded with troops, have been seen within the last two days moving off.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat from Mexico, Mo., says that Congressman Hall was arrested there on Wednesday for using the following language at the railroad depot:—"I hold President Lincoln to be as much an enemy to this Government as Jeff. Davis." Mr. Hall arrived at St. Louis under guard.

## THE NAVAL FIGHT BEFORE MOBILE

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Richmond Examiner of the 12th instant has the following particulars of the naval fight at Mobile:

"MOBILE, August 9.

"To Hon. S. E. Mallory, Secretary of War:

"The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war.

"The Tecumseh, Commander T. A. M. Craven, was sunk, with nearly all her crew, and also another gunboat, the Phillip, which I subsequently burned.

The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgan under a full headway, when they were encountered by the Tennessee and other vessels stationed in close range of the advancing force and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships.

"After a desperate struggle between the fleets the Gaines surrendered, and the Morgan was in a sinking condition. The Selma, cut off, surrendered, and the Morgan escaped to Fort Morgan.

"The Tennessee, so far uninjured, steamed towards the whole fleet, and after an obstinate fight surrendered—her rudder disabled and her smoke stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

"On the Tennessee, Admiral Buchanan is severely wounded by a splinter in the leg. Two were killed and several wounded among her crew. On the Gaines two were killed and two wounded. On the Morgan one was wounded. On the Selma eight were killed, including her executive officer, Lieut. J. H. Comstock, and seven wounded.

"The enemy suffered severely, and he requested permission to bury his dead. Respectfully, &c.,

"G. W. HARRISON,

"Confederate States Navy."

The Examiner also gives a list of the 23 Federal vessels engaged, having 212 guns, with the four Confederate, having 32 guns, and says: "It was a most unequal contest, in which our gallant little navy was engaged, and we lost the battle, but our ensign went down in a blaze of glory."

MOBILE, August 8.—A special to the Advertiser says: One of the enemy's gunboats with wounded, left for Pensacola. We communicated with her. Admiral Buchanan's wound was doing well. He may be saved.

The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Their loss is slight. The enemy is firing wildly. A gunboat came up last night, also the crew of the Gaines. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended.

The city is a military camp. Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, and went back. The enemy have merely carried our outposts.

The Richmond Examiner of August 9th says: "Admiral Buchanan's wound was doing well on the 8th. He, together with other prisoners, and the Federal wounded, have been sent to Pensacola. Fort Morgan holds out yet. Fort Gaines is occupied by the Federals. Admiral Farragut lost one monitor and one gunboat in the fight. The iron-clad Morgan is now lying at the wharf in Mobile, having sustained but slight injury in the recent conflict with the Yankees."

Provost Marshal General Fry announces preparations for prompt enforcement of the draft at the North.

On Thursday last a small Confederate force suddenly entered Martinsburg, drove out the Federal scouts and refugees, and carried off all the merchandise they could find. From Cumberland, under date of Saturday, it is stated that all the Confederate forces have left that vicinity, with the exception of McNeill's command. Some fifty Confederates, engaged in threshing grain at various points between Berryville and Winchester, are reported to have been captured last week by Sheridan's cavalry. A supply train moving in the rear of Sheridan's army was attacked on Thursday last and a portion of it captured.

A dispatch from New Orleans dated on the 6th gives information, furnished by General Gamble, for publication, that Col. Scott commanding a brigade of Confederate cavalry, demanded the immediate surrender of Major Remington's battalion of Scott's Nine Hundred, or the 11th New York cavalry; that the Major did not surrender, but cut his way, through, abandoning his camp equipage and leaving his sick behind; that he subsequently concentrated his force and moved out in pursuit of the Confederates, but that nothing further had been heard of him.

A Confederate deserter, a Massachusetts man, who came into the Federal lines before Petersburg on Saturday last, reported that Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps had left Richmond en route for the Valley, accompanied by a large ammunition train; that he heard a prominent officer say that General Lee had gone in the same direction, and that the Confederates at Petersburg are still engaged in mining the Federal works in front of that city. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Gen. Butler's lines on Saturday morning.

Among the names that will, it is said, be brought before the Chicago Convention for nomination for President of the United States, are, Seymour, of Connecticut, Seymour, of New York, Millard Fillmore, Gen. Dix, Judge Nelson, and Gen. Hancock, as well as Gen. McClellan, James Guthrie, Franklin Pierce, Caleb Cushing, Judge Woodward, and George H. Pendleton.

Advices from the Shenandoah Valley represent Gen. Early's forces to be falling back, before Gen. Sheridan's troops, who passed through Winchester on last Thursday. Sheridan advanced by way of Charlestown and Berryville to Winchester, and had considerable skirmishing but the losses were not ascertained. Winchester, it is said, is now occupied by the Federal troops.

The resolutions of a public meeting held on the 30th of last month, at Bucyrus, in Ohio, contain the following: "That justice and humanity demand the immediate cessation of hostilities, and the adoption of peace measures as the only hope of the people."